Published Daily and Semi-Weekly. TERMS—Daily Paper seven dollars per annum; Semi-weekly five dollars—payable in advance. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

(Concluded.) No. 5-Mr. Shannon to Mr. Rejon. LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA, Mexico, Nov. 1, 1844. The undersigned, Envoy, &c., of the U. States of America, had the honor to address a note to his Excellency, M. C. Rejon, Minister, &c., on the 7th day of September last, calling the attention of his Excellency to the amendments proposed by the Senate of the United States to the Convention of the 20th Nevember, 1843, and requesting that plenipotentiaries be appointed on the part of Mexico to treat with the undersigned on this subject,

and that he might be informed at an early day o and appointment.

The undersigned was informed at the time, in reply, that plenipotentiaries would be appointed, and that he would be advised at an early date of the same. He regrets that although nearly two months have elapsed since he received these as-surances, he is yet unadvised as to what steps, if any, have been taken by the Supreme Govern-

ment of Mexico, in relation to this subject.

The undersigned has, therefore, to ask his Excellency Mr. Rejon, when he may expect to be informed of the appointment of plenipotentiaries to treat with him on the subject above named, and would respectfully request an early reply to his

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew, &c. WILSON SHANNON.
To his Excellency, M. C. Reson, Minister of Fo-

reign Relations, &c. No. 6 .- Mr. Shannon to Mr. Rejon.

Mexico, November 1, 1844. The undersigned, Envoy, &c., has the honor berewith to transmit to his Excellency M. C. Rejon, Minister, &c., a copy of a letter which he has received from Thomas O. Larkin, United States Consul at Monterey, California, in relation to an order dated on the 1st January of this year, issued by the Governor of that Department, prohibiting the sale of merchandise from on board of all vessels engaged in the whale fishery that may arrive at the ports of that Department. This letter sug-gests, that an order from the Supreme Government of Mexico to the local authorities of that Department, commanding permission to be given for the sale of goods to the amount of five hundred dollars for all whaling ships arriving on that coast, would greatly assist those vessels, and also, in a much greater degree, be favorable to the inhabi-

The undersigned would ask for this letter the favorable consideration of his Excellency Mr. Rejon, and hopes that it may not be considered incompatible with the interest of Mexico to grant The undersigned renews to his Excellency Mr.

Rejon, assurance of his distinguished consideration.

WILSON SHANNON. To his Excellency M. C. REJON, Minister of Foreign Relations, Government, &c.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE. Monterey, Carlifornia, August 1, 1844. Sin: I have the honor to inform you that an order has been issued by this Departmental Governor, bearing date 1st January of the present year, prohibiting the sale of merchandise from on board of all vessels engaged in the whale fishery that may arrive at the ports of this Depart-

meat six months after that date.

I am perfectly aware that this edict does not infringe upon any Treaty with foreign nations, but as the whaling business is now prosecuted with success by a large number of American vessels on the Northwest coast of America, it is of great benefit to those vessels to touch at the ports of San Francisco and Monterey for provisions, and recruiting the health of their mariners.

The long-established custom of the Mexican

authorities in California has permitted whaling vessels arriving at its ports to sell a small quantity of merchandise for the purpose above mentioned for which privilege the maritime duties have sometimes been exacted, and at others no charge has been made more than ten dollars for anchorage fees.

Whaling ships cruising upon the Northwest coast of America will hardly receive intelligence a change in the maritime regulations of California in such a limited time as that named in the aforesaid decree, and, according to their cus tom, will steer for this coast, after a long cruise. refreshments for the restoration of the health of their mariners, but on their arrival here, they will find themselves obliged to procure money at a great discount on their owners, or perhaps not be able to procure it at all, and will be debarred the means of retreshing their crews, which always have at least one-half ill of the scurvy.

Whaling ships have long been accustomed to receive on board, on their departure from the U. States, a small quantity of merchandise for pur chasing their supplies of refreshments in foreign parts, and, by a tacit consent on the part of the authorities in California, have been permitted to dispose of that merchandise.

I would respectfully suggest to you, that if it ral Government to the local authority of this Department, commanding permission to be gi-ven for the sale of goods to the amount of five handred-dollars by all whaling ships arriving at this coast, it would greatly assist those vessels, as also in a much greater degree be favorable to the

I have the honor to be Sir Your most obedient servant, THOMAS O. LARKIN, United States Consul Of the U. States of America at Mexico.

that our claims were used by the Mexican Go-vernment as a pretext for levying a forced loan. More than sufficient to pay all our claims was raised in this way; but a very small part of it has been paid to our citizens, and the rest has No.7.-Mr. Shannon to Mr. Rejon.
LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA, been applied to other purposes. At the same time, it was declared in the official newspaper that Mexico, Nov. 1, 1844. The undersigned, Envoy, &c., would take this occasion to state to his excellency M. C. Rejon, our claims were unjust, and that the Mexican Government owed our citizens nothing; but the Minister &c., &c. that he received a few days since a letter from Charles C. Watterman, masforced loan was justified before the Mexican people on the ground, that the previous administra-tion of Bustamente had pledged the national faith ter of the ship Braganza, of the United States, dated October the 19th, of this year, at Acapulco, to pay those claims, and that, although they were stating that after having been at sea some seven months, he came to anchor in that port in order an unjust robbery on our part, it was necessary that the national faith pledged by Bustamente to make the necessary repairs and recruit the ship's should be maintained. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient ser company, expecting to remain for that purpose about sixteen days; that before repairs were com-Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State.

pleted, and three days before the time he had ap-pointed for his stay had expired, and without alleging any violation of the laws of the country the Governor of the place issued his orders to Mr Watterman to leave the port in twelve hours, giving as the only reason for this procedure, the trouble it gave the custom-house officers to look after the crew of the Braganza to prevent smuggling, when in fact there was nothing on board said vessel to sell. The undersigned has no doubt that this act of the Governor of Acapulco is with-out the authority or sanction of the Supreme Gopernment of Mexico, and he therefore deems it his duty to lay the tacts before his excellency Mr. Rejon, so that such steps may be taken to prevent similar occurrences hereafter, as in the judgment of his excellency may be deemed advisable.

The undersigned avails himself of this occa-

ion, &c. WILSON SHANNON.
To His Excellency M. C. REJON. Minister of Foreign Relations and Govern't &c.

No. 8 .- Mr. Shannon to Mr. Rejon.

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA, Mexico, Nov. 5, 1844.

The undersigned, Envoy, &c., has the honor again to call the attention of his Excellency, M. C. Rejon, to the case of the crew of the William [From the New York Herald, December 29.1 LATEST FROM THE NORTH-MORE FROM THE IN-PECTED DISTRICTS, &c .- The Northern mail ar A. Turner. On the 25th September last, the un-dersigned requested to be informed whether those unfortunate men were still in prison in Tobasco, rived yesterday, gives us further particulars of the affairs in the insurrectionary counties. Our Albany correspondent informs us of a few facts.—Other matters, equally interesting, we take from as he was led to believe by official communica-tions from the Consul of the United States in that the papers. ALBANY, Dec. 26, 1844. Probable Confession of Big Thunder.

James G. Bennett, Esq.:

department, or whether they had been set at liberty, as stated in a letter of Gen. Ampudia to the Minister of War, adopted and officially published by the Mexican Government. Besides this written request simply to be informed of the fate of his countrymen, for whom he had good reason to The anti-rent difficulties are the general topic of conversation here, as well they may be, for their importance takes precedence of all other matters of State and private interest. The At-torney General, on his return from Hudson, anfear the worst, repeated verbal inquiries on the subject have been made by this Legation, both before and since the date of that note. Weeks and nounced that the three miscreants arrested in Claverach, and now confined in the jail in Hudson, months have, however, elapsed, and his Excel-lency, the Minister of Foreign Relations, has not yet thought proper to comply with this simple request, or even to acknowledge the receipt of the undersigned. Upon this, the undersigned for the present forbears to remark; but he must be permitted to say, that the apparent unwillingness of his Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Relations, to answer this simple question, is to him unaccountable. If these men have been set at library and contable and specific to the property of the simple question, is to him unaccountable. If these men have been set at library and the sample required for murder. The man known as "Big Thunder," alias Dr. Boughton, is the ringleader of the whole movement. He was one of the first who raised the standard of rebellion, and has been the paid missionary of the organized societies for two years. He has, it is said, received a per diem of six dollars, and has lectured and spoken in Allica. tion, is to him unaccountable. If these men have been set at liberty, as Gen. Ampudia admits they harie, Delaware, and Ulster, and has drawn up the constitutions, by-laws, and resolutions of the societies, and was the lobby member in behalf of the anti-renters before the Leought to have been long since, the undersigned can conceive of no reason why his Excellency Mr. Rejon, should hesitate to say so; and if they are still confined in a miserable prison, not only gislature, for the last two sessions. Since his arrest, he has, to use the language of an official, deprived of their liberty, but exposed to conta-gion and consequent death, as the undersigned has "blubbered like an overgrown baby," and I hear this morning, that he has offered, to use the ordieen officially informed, he has a right to inquire nary phrase, to turn State's evidence. In other words, he is willing to confess the whole matter of their situation, and to expect an answer to his The undersigned is, therefore, under the necessity of again asking whether these men are still in prison; and, in so doing, he avails himself of the occasion to renew to his Excellency M. C. Rejon the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

WILSON SHANNON to name all the Indians, detail their plans, and give all other required information. The conditions are, of course, the usual ones, with all such craven, cowardly, villains: complete immunity from punishment for himself. What the course is

tions, has received the note addressed to him on I taken no steps to arrest the murderers of Smith, at Grafton, and his father being an avowed antithe 5th instant, by the Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of America, by which he asks, with reference to his note of the 25th of Septemrenter, and his own conduct, give strength to the general belief that he himself favors the traitors. Some 25 members of the Burgess Corps of this ber last, what is the situation of his countrymen city went to Hudson yesterday at the request of the Common Council of that city; some of them returned his morning, and nearly as many more left here to-day. All was quiet, and evidence of taken in the William Turner? The honorable Mr. Shannon is now informed that as the matter in question belongs exclusively to the War Department, the undersigned must apply to that branch for information, as in fact he has done in the first opportunity. He will this day remind the Department of War to afford him the proposed or rumored rescue was not visible.

the information which the American Legation de

will have the honor to transmit it to the honora-

ble Mr. Shannon, to whom, in the mean time, he

[B.]-Mr. Porter to Mr. Green.

by me to New Orleans, and on my business.

He had never seen or known Sentmanat previ-

ous to the date of embarkation at a distance be-

taken before the authorities of the Mexican Go-

cabin passenger during the voyage.

No man could do more in lavor of the price

criminate our Government, as stated in your letters, only take the trouble to look over the decla-

rations taken from Mr. Patterson and the prison-

ers. You will find therein facts stated that will

prove they had the welfare of our country and

It is needless to enter any further into a discus-ion on the merits of Mr. Patterson. He stands so

high in the estimation of the respectable portion

the Mexicans, I may say Inquisition.

Expecting the favor of your reply, and that you will mention who is the author of the slander, I

remain, your very obedient servant, E. PORTER, U. S. Consul.

Ben. E. Green, Esq.,
Legate from the U. S. of America at Mexico.

Mr. Shannon to Mr. Calhoun.
LEGATION OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA,

Sir: The importance of my present despatch, (No. 4,) together with the uncertainty of its reach-

ng Washington city in a convenient time by the

mail, has determined me to forward it by Benj.

E Green, Esq., whom I have appointed bearer of

I have been induced to take this course, also,

because it would seem, from the last advices

Texas should be informed of what had been done

Owing to the importance of the events trans-

piring here, I have detained General Green up to

this time, and am greatly indebted to him for his

Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Green to Mr. Calhoun.

form you that none of the three last instalments had been paid at the time I left the city of Mexi-

co. It is true that the Mexican Minister of Fo-

reign Relations, by note of the 2d September, in-

formed Mr. Shannon that the two which had

sent to Mr. Shannon early on the morning after

he presented his credentials, and was written

having failed to pay the instalments of the 30th April, had forfeited its right under the Conven-

tion of 1843 to pay by instalments, and that Mr. Shannon was going out with instructions to de-

were given to the agent appointed to receive the

instalments; but he could obtain no payment on

these orders up to the day when Mr. Trigueros

left the Treasury Department, and the first act of

his successor was to suspend the payment of all

While upon this subject, I beg leave to state,

[TRANSLATION.]

Mr. Rejon to Mr. Shannon

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, September 2, 1844. The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Rela-

tions, has the honor to acquaint his Excellency, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-tentiary of the United States of America, that

his Excellency, the Minister of Finance has in-

formed him, under date of the 27th of Augus

last, that the instalment due on the 30th of April in this year, and that due on the 30th of July

last, pursuant to the Convention of the 30th of January, 1843, have been paid to the agent ap-

pointed by the Government of those States— and that this notification had been delayed in con

sequence of the vast business of that Department.

The undersigned, &c.

Hon. WILSON SHANNON,

Envoy Extraordinary, &c.

BEN. E. GREEN.

M. C. REJON.

Convention of 1839.

Yours, with great respect, WILSON SHANNON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1844.

here in relation to this subject.

To the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN,

Mexico, Nov. 12, 1844.

onsideration.

Minister at Mexico.

low New Orleans.

manity at heart.

despatches.

Hon. WILSON SHANNON,

Envoy Extraordinary, &c.

M. C. REJON.

[From the Albany Argus, Dec. 27.]
An able and well-timed appeal to the anti-rent people, signed by a large number of citizens of Columbia county, of the highest character and sires to have; and so soon as he receives it, he distinction, will be found among our extracts today. It will produce a salutary effect, we do not doubt. The excitement at Hudson, at the latest presents the assurance of his most distinguished dates, had subsided, although an efficient corps of citizens, aided by volunteers from Catskill, and the Albany Burgesses corps, were constantly on guard. The Burgesses corps, under the command of Major Franklin Townsend, who formed the command of th ed the escort for the arms and munitions fur-nished by order of the Governor, proceeded in the morning train of Wednesday, agreeably to CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA, At Guadaloupe de Fontera,
At Guadaloupe de Fontera,
Department of Tabasco, Sept. 6, 1844.

Sir. I have this day received both of your favors by the same conveyance, dated the 27th July and the 17th of August ultimo. Allow me to state in reply that I had written an account of the arrangements, and reached Hudson without ob struction of any kind, although rumor had fol-lowed them with alleged detensions and attacks by the disaffected. Little doubt was entertained state in reply, that I had written an account of the that the persons arrested were concerned in the unfortunate Sentmanat occurrence to my Governmurder of Riphenburg; nor was it feared that the local authorities, with their auxiliaries, would ment at Washington by the earliest direct con-veyance I could find, and had the pleasure afterbe able to maintain their ground. It is report wards of writing to you as soon as I learned, from ed that the anti-rent Convention, somewhat nume report only, that some person was acting as our rously attended, was held at Claverack on Thurs I have the felicity positively to state, that Mr.

[From Albany Journal, Dec. 26.] Patterson was not sent to New Orleans to entice Sentmanat to be shot, but Mr. Patterson was sent We have been informed upon credible authority, that "Big Thunder," alias Dr. Boughton, has made a full contession to the Autorney General, implicating himself as one of the principal instigators of the Anti-Rent rebellion in nearl one half of the counties of the State. We are a Agreeably to the declarations of the prisoners so told that he has revealed the names of all his vernment, the greatest courtesy and kindness sub-sisted between Sentmanat and Mr. Patterson, a coadjutors in this evil work. Further particu lars we have not received, but of the truth of this information, there can be little, if any, doubt.

ALABAMA ON REPUDIATION .- On the 17th inst ers than Mr. Patterson has done under the cir-cumstances. Not even you yourself, had you the House of Representatives of the State of Ala-bama passed, by an almost unanimous vote, a sebeen placed in the same position, could do more for the American sailors, in declaring them, and ries of of resolves denouncing the repudiation of other American passengers that were in the schooner, innocent; and, so far from wishing to debts by the States.

The St. Louis Reporter of the 21st inst. says the following remarks were on the way bill, ceived last night, from Jefferson city: "The Legislature will instruct our Senators to day on the Texas question, after one week's de-bate in the House of Representatives."

Gov. Steele, of New Hampshire, has vetoed hill to incorporate the trustees of donations to the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the ground that of the community that his calumniators cannot touch him with a ten foot pole.

I shall refer you altogether to the sundry depositions wrenched from him and the prisoners by it gave partial and special privileges. The vote House, was nays 150, yeas 29.

IMPORTANT SALE. Negroes, Stock, Crops, Household and Kitcher Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. THE undersigned as agents for Samuel Carr will proceed to sell at his residence, Dunlora near Charlottesville, on Tuesday the 4th of Feb ruary next, if fair, if not, the next fair day there after, Sundays excepted, all the personal proper it of the said Carr, consisting of about Twenty Negroes, Carriage and Horses and Stock of every description, among which are Improved Car tle of the Durham breed, Surry and Berkshire Hogs, about fifty head of Sheep, some of which are fine Mutton-all the crops, consisting in part of Corn, Oats, a large stock of Clover and Timothy, Hay and Forage of other kinds, and also 5000 lbs of Salted Pork, and a very large lot of fine old Bacon-all the Household and Kitchen Furniture and the Plantation Utensils of

from Washington city, that some of the despatches of Mr. Green, as Charge d'Affaires, had not reached that place, although forwarded long Terms-All sums under \$10, cash; over \$10 and under \$100, a credit of six months will be given-Gen. Green goes in the Woodbury to Galvesover 100 a credit of twelve months. Bonds and ton, by whom I have forwarded to our Charge d'Affaires at Texas copies of the correspondence that has taken place between this Legation and the Mexican Government in relation to Texas.

I thought it was advisable that our Charge at approved security will be required before the de-

approved security will livery of the property.

WM. S. DABNEY.
WM. W. MINOR.

FEMALE SCHOOL. THE next session of the School for the instruc tion of young Ladies at my house, will com-mence on the 15th of January next and terminate on the last of July.

Miss Sarah R. Tole will continue to act as In-

Miss T's qualtfications have been tested during the three past sessions in which she has been engaged, and it is confidently believed she has given

Sir: In reply to your enquiry I am sorry to intention will be paid to the moral as well as intellectual advancement of the young ladies both by Mrs. Davis and Miss Tole Terms for the scholastic year, as follows:

For tuition in the English branches, In French, fallen due on the 30th April and 30th July had been satisfied. This note, a copy of which was at the time forwarded to the Department, was Music on the Piano with use of instrument, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and Worst-

ed Flowers, each. R. M. DAVIS. Address the subscriber at Miller's Tavern, Es-

as I have reason to believe, in consequence of an impression that the Mexican Government, by Dec. 31-cw3w NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership of HUBBARD, GARD-NER & CO., expires by limitation on the first of January next. All persons having demands against the firm, will please present them for payment, on or before the 31st of December, mand payment of the whole indemnity under the The fact is, that various orders on the Treasury

and those indebted, will be called on for a settle ment of their accounts at an early day in Janu-We have on hand fifteen hundred pair of SHOES, of our own manufacture, of superior quality, suitable for Factory and Plantation hands, which we now offer at reduced prices for cash, or approved credit, and we will sell, during the month of December, by the package, any

goods we have on hand for cash, at cost, HUBBARD, GARDNER & CO. Nov. 30-c10t HENRICO AGRICULTURAL AND HOR-TICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A general meeting of this Society will be held at the Ex-

Hotel, in the City of Richmond, on the first Monday in January next, at 12 o'clock, to The event itself ought to teach the Foreign Jourappoint delegates from this Society to the Farmers' Convention, which will meet on the 20th day of January, 1845, in the City of Richmond. A full attendance is desirable.

In the only nor indeed the lines to the surprise indeed seems to have affected all the presses; By order of the Executive Committee.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, President.

A. FISCHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 111 Main street, a few doors below the Argus office, Wheeling, Va., will attend promptly and faithfully to any business entrusted to his care, or in FISCHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 111 Main

his profession. Hon. Judge J. L. Fry, Wheeling, Va. Hon. Judge I. S. Pennybacker, New Market,

H. W. Gilmer, Esq, Charlottesville, Va. H. W. & J. J. Fry & Co., Richmond, Va. Col. W. H. Woodley, University of Va.

NEGRO HIRING. ME subscriber again offers his services to the I public in this branch of his business, as the time for hiring out is near at hand. His endeavor will be to give that attention which the interests of the owners require, in sickness especially. He still continues the collection of debts of every description, renting out houses, &c. Mr. Richard G. Tunstall, who has for several years been associated with him, will assist him in his business.

RICHARD HILL, Jr. Dec. 3-d&ct10thJan

NEGRO HIRING. THE subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public, to hire out their negroes, and would advise them to send their negroes in as early as possible. He will use his best endeavors to obtain good homes and good prices. He will always be found at the Bell Tavern.

Those of the patrons of Robert Hill & Brother who wish the subscriber to hire out their negroes for the ensning year, would do best to inform as early as practicable. N. B. HII

NEGRO HIRING. THE subscriber, having sold his interest in the Auction business and Bell Tavern, would inform his friends and the public, that his Office is in the alley of the Bell Tavern, and intends continuing the Commission business, including the hiring of servants out for the ensu-

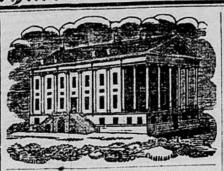
His object will be to get the highest prices, good homes, and have the hires well secured, and will homes, and have the hires well secured, and will pay strict attention to them through the year, and particularly in cases of sickness. He flatters himself that from long experience in the above line of business, to give entire satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to him .-Persons intending to send servants to hire, will please notify him as early as possible, and send their servants in Town from the 1st to 10th of January. Address to Dec 12-d&c10J Address to ROBERT HILL.

NEGRO HIRING. THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal patro tizens of Richmond, as Agent for the hiring out

of Negroes for the ensuing year.

GEO. W. TOLER,

Agent and Collector, Lisle's Row. committed, as well as for those that he has persua-ded others to commit. The conduct of the sheriff of Columbia deserves all commendation; it has



RICHMOND, VA.

Tuesday Morning, December 31. We were is hopes that the Richmond Whig would have profitted by the experience of the late campaign, and would not rashly risk, a second time, its "Editorial reputation." Many a Whig, made so "cheerful" before the election, by the sanguine and triumphant vauntings of the organ of Virginia Whiggery, was covered with sorrow at the dispersion, before the popular breeze, of all the air-drawn visions of this most accurate political calculator and skilful wireworker. To their grief, they ascertained that H. Clay was not "certainly" elected, and that the Virginia Whigs either did not do their whole duty, or were inferior to their opponents by the important number of 6,000. This result, unlooked for by all the Whigs, save a few who were too foolish or timid to stake their whole credulity on the contest, appears not at all to have damped the confidence of the Whig in its own learned calculations. It is true, that it declared, that if Mr. Clay were defeated, Whiggery would be prostrated forever; but it soon retracted that unfortunate expression, made in an unguarded mo-ment—and set to work to manufacture a little enthusiasm in the mourning tents of Federalism. It snatched up the Native American erced, as the Aaron's Rod, which was to swallow up every thing else, and would point to a "certain" Federal triumph in 1848. It went tall the provided in 1848 in the proof prohibiting foreigners from ever voting at our elections. In yesterday's Whig, the Editor seems more confident than ever, that Virginia is the roughly Whig, though not two months since, her voice was proclaimed in loud and distinct tones will the great grain-growing Western States become more Free Trade in their principles. We could not reach them by reason or argument prior could not reach them by reason or ar let the Whig speak for itself. Referring to the effect of the Senate's deferring the election of a Senator of the U. S. till next Winter, the Whig says, "we should rout them in April far more completely than we did in April last. That, indeed, will be done in any event—but this trifling and trickstering with the dignity of the State and the rights of the people, would give the Whigstwenty-five majority in the next House of Delegates." Now we do not profess to know, what course the Senate of Virginia mean to pursue on this vital questionbut this we do know, and many intelligent patriotic Whigs concur with us, that it would be an outrage upon the "dignity of the State and the rights of the people," to foist a Federal Senator up-on a State that has just renounced Federalism "and all its works," and whose public servants, if they were governed by the clear language of their peculiar constituents, would send a Republican to the U. States Senate by a heavy majority. Up-on what does the Whig base its brilliant estimate of a Federal majority next Spring? Is it upon its

toring to engender—a useless labor, with a peo-ple, who, Whigs and Democrats, are warm and sealous for the achievement of this great national neasure? If upon neither of these questions, we are utierly at a loss to know what new issues are to be sprung, in order to secure a "certain" Whig ascendancy next Spring. But the Whig has no good grounds for its sanguine language. Its object is to frighten the Republicans from their duty, and to infuse suspicion into the popular mind. The effort will fail—The Republicans will stand to their arms and do their whole duty, fearless of the assaults or blandishments of their opponents.

We agree with the Whig that "the session ap-We agree with the Whig that "the session approaches an interesting stage," and we rejoice to hear that organ say, "The Whigs will meet every thing that comes, boldly and promptly—they will elude no responsibility and dodge no consequences." The Texas question will assuredly be brought up at an early day, and we are anxious to see the Representatives of the Old Dominion "meet" that vital issue "boldly and promptly."-All the branches needful to a thorough female education are taught in the school, and every atadoption or rejection, tamely to submit to its being passed over at the present moment, the very crisis of its fate. Let, then, the Democrats prepare to do their parts; and as the Whig organ vouches for the fearlessness and as the Whig organ vouches for the fearlessness and patriotism of his Whig friends, we may expect soon to be apprized, whether the thunder voice of the people of Virginia on this Isaue, will be heeded or simplered by their Representatives in the General Assembly. The

rabid anti-naturalization views, supported by it-

self alone, in opposition to the opinions of Messrs.

Archer and Rives, who themselves differ essen-

tally as to the policy to be pursued? Is it upon the Texas-haling lever, which the Whig is endea-

people will hold them responsible for their deeds, and will repudiate all "dodging" on the leading topic of the day. The citizens of Charleston, on Friday last, asembled, the Mayor in the Chair, and adopted a Preamble and Resolutions, proposed by Henry L. Pinckney, Esq., in which they tender to the President Elect, "the man of their choice and the exponent of their principles," their "cordial congratulations on the great political victory by which he has been elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, and their best wishes for the honor and success of his administration." They further request the City Council to invite Mr. Polk to visit Charleston on his way to Washington, in the name of the inhabitants of the City and of the Neck. It is, however, well ascertained that Mr. Polk will proceed to Washington by the Ohio River, being expected in Louisville between the 1st and 10th of February.

THE ENGLISH PRESS. It is amusing to see the various speculations which have been made in the London and Paris of the facts that our population is increasing at papers, upon the unexpected election of Mr. Polk. the rate of one thousand souls per day,—that in nalists, that the Whig presses in this country are not the only nor indeed the most correct oracles but they remarkably vary in the effects they have predicted, and the speculations they have called torth. The Tory prints in England, and the Royal journals of Paris, are full of indignation at the election of a new man, just emerging from the bosom of a free people. They seem to regard him as the Fop described by Hotspur, as "coming between the wind and his Nobility." But the Whig and radical contriers in both countries conwhig and fadical contrets in both confirmed con-template it with more favor, and most of them with cordial congratulations. We have already published extracts from various London and Pa-ris papers, as the evidences of their respective opinions. It gives us pleasure to add to those the following extracts from the London "League" of November 30, which we have received by the Acadia. It hails Mr. Polk's election as a "GREAT TRIUMPH OF FREE TRADE IN

THE UNITED STATES.
"The most remarkable feature in the Presiden Eastern States; and the contempt manifested for Alabama. the miserable sophisms of monopoly. Polk, perhaps, owes his decisive triumph to a variety of causes; but the advocacy of Free Trade has been the principal source of his success; it obtained for him the votes of many thousands who differed from him on all other points of Democratic policy. Clay and his friends, in fact, staked the election on the Free trade issue; Webster expatiated on the virtues of prohibition to the Pennsylvanians with a peversity of logic which might well excite the envy of our oratorical monopolists in England; he adorned the cant of 'protection to domestic industry' with all the charms of cloquence and poetry; but the absurdity was too gross and the evil too palpable to be disgnised by de-coration, and, as the Gentoo proverb says, 'the wings of the butterfly did not hide the body of the disgusting caterpillar.' Mr. Webster himself, at the very eye of the election, exclaimed at Brook-lyn the Great Tende was hur a disquisement of lyn, that 'Free Trade was but a disguisement of the Tory principle of 1776—a mere renewal of the attempt to tax America for the benefit of England. This was exaggerating our English falgland. This was exaggerating our English fal-lacy of 'no dependence on foreigners' with a ven-geance; but the very exaggeration helped to expose the delusion, and the voters of New York State re-volted from such sophistry with disdain. The American monopolists, like their bretheren at this side of the water, did not shrink from inventing the most daring falsehoods: they asserted, that our League had interfered in their election, and that one hundred thousand pounds had been subscribed to ensure the return of Polk and Dallas. But this very falsehood helped to ensure the defeat of its inventors: it would have been an additional recommen-dation to the Free Traders of America had those candidates possessed the confidence of the League, and consequently, so far as the falsehood was credited, it served rather than injured their cause; while its subsequent detection and exposure show-ed so strongly the base and unscrupulous charac-I nage heretofore bestowed on him, again of-fers his services to his country friends and the ci-doubted, enlisted under the banners of Free Trade. "It had been vainly supposed, that the States of New York and Pennsylvania, the seats of many protected manufactures, would have been found staunch advocates of the Tariff; but monopoly is most distrusted where it is most known: the men of those States discovered that the Tariff was an excuse for high prices, just as the English farmers have found out that the Corn Laws are an excuse

independent votes. The State of Ohio, like South torneys receive a salary (including the salary prevented merchants from venturing on so hazwhich no portion of the Union is more directly interested, as against the unsuccessful efforts to

open trade. "Our joy at the success of a Free-Trader in the Presidential contest is not a little dashed by the doubts that have been thrown on the rectitude of Mr. Polk's opinions in other important matters, and particularly in relation to the great question of American slavery. Though we are not of always grieved to find any section of Free-Traders who do not fully carry out their own principles: Free Trade includes Free Labor, and must, in its results, lead to the perfect emancipais forced upon them by the irresistible influence of circumstances which those who best foresee are least willing to contemplate.
"On this subject, (continues the League,) we

have been favored with the following letter, written by an intelligent member of the American Legislature:-

"'NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1844. "I cannot refrain writing you a few lines, to announce to you the triumph of our Democratic candidate, Mr. Polk, over the great champion of the Whigs and the father of the American Pro-tective Tariff. This State has cast its vote for him, which gives him already 142 votes, the mahim, which gives him already 142 votes, the ind-jority required being 138. There are also seve-ral States to be heard from, which will increase his majority to 152, or perhaps even more.

to Sir Robert Peel's bill of 1842; but that measure has enabled us to approach them through their pockets, and that is an argument which requires no reach of understanding to comprehend. people of the West understand it well, and do not stand in need of the politicians to enlighten them in finding out their true interests. I hesitate not to repeat my firm conviction that a reasonable concession in the duties on beef, pork and bacon in Great Britain would be followed by a complete change in our Tariff; and now, that the Free Trade party is triumphant, is the time to strike the blow, and destroy for ever this system or plunder and oppression."

"It is constantly urged by the monopolists, (says the League,) that if we were to take the corn and provisions and timber of America, she would make no change in her Tariff-she would still shut out our manufactures; but we have here the statement of an American legislator, that the trifling change in our Tariff of 1842, in the article of provisions, has already produced a feeling in the Western States in favor of Free Trade with England, and the most decided conviction is expressed, that a 'reasonable concession in pork, and bacon,' will be followed by a complete change in the American Tariff. The change in our Tariff by Sir Robert Peel in 1812, referred to was as follows:

Old Sir R. Peel's Duties. Duties. percwt., 28s. Hams, Beef salted, not being corned, 12s. Do. fresh, or slightly salted, prohibited,

Lard, 8s. 2s.
"Thrice have we shut the door upon trade with the United States, and vainly hoped that, though we refused to buy their produce, we could still continue to sell them our manufactures. Mark the result of our folly. In 1805, 1806, and 1807, (before the iniquitous Corn Law was passed.) our exports to the United States were about £8, 000,000 per annum. The population was then about six millions, so that every man, woman and child of the population, annually consumed British manufactures of the value of 26s. 8d. per head. In 1842, our exports had fallen to £3,-528,000, and during the present year they will market being overstocked, and English goods | terly Sessions, then it shall be lawful, upon appl export of £4,000,000 per annum as sufficient to supply the demand, at the existing rate of American duties, and taking the present population at eighteen millions, the consumption of British manufactures per head now, instead of Scs. 6d., as it was nearly forty years ago, is only 4s. 5d.— Such have been the results of our corn and provision laws!!
"We have the strongest evidence to prove that

the first hostile American Tariff was passed in retaliation of our prohibitory duties upon the corn and timber of that country. Mr. Addington, the British Minister at Washington, in his despatch to Mr. Canning on this subject, said, 'I have only to add, that, had no restrictions on the importation of foreign corn existed in Great Britain, the Tariff would never have passed through either House of Congress, since the agricultural States, and especially Pennsylvania, would have been opposed to its enactment.' Can it be expected that the corn-growing States of America, which comprise three-fourths of the population and seven-eighths of the wealth of the country, will submit to the continued exclusion of their produce from our markets, without retaliating by the imposition of heavy duties on our manu-factures? We know, by hitter experience, they will not. But will our Government and our Legislature learn wisdom by this experience? Will they still persevere in a system so unjust and impolitic, so injurious to the best interests of the country? We shall see whether in face the agricultural districts the existing population cannot find employment, and that, therefore, unless this increasing population are to be kept in idleness, they must all be employed in manufactures,—we shall see whether the Government will dare, in the face of such facts, again traitorously to sacrifice the people to a monopolizing aristocracy, and condemn our industrious popula-tion to pauperism by rejecting for the third, and now offers of enabling us to exchange the su-perabundant produce of our industry for the food we so much need, and which America can so abundantly supply."

To the Editors of the Enquirer :

Washington, Dec. 29, 1844. The Democratic members met in Caucus in the Capitol last evening (Saturday,) and appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee, for the purpose of taking the various propositions by the purpose of taking the pu Texas into consideration, and report some plan which will unite every friend of the measure:— breath of broken-winded political indes. I trust Messrs. Selah B. Strong and Preston King, of New York; Charles J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania; tial election in America, now virtually concluded, is the utter scorn with which the advocates of a protective Tariff have been treated, even in the ell Cobb, of Georgia; and James E. Belser, of

Whether they will be able to accomplish any thing better than what has already been presented, remains yet to be seen; but, for my part, I do not think any plan can be submitted with less obnot think any plan can be submitted with less objections than the project of Mr. Weller. The plan submitted by Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, is based upon the principles laid down in the Treaty of 1803, and which was supported at the time warmly by Mr. Clay. But with this fact staring the Federal party full in the face, they will not even give it countenance. They are determined to oppose it in every shape and form, and there is no use for the friends of the measure to attempt to mature a plan with the expectation of satisfy-ing them. Action is the word!—prompt and energetic action !—and let the country see who has been recreant to every American feeling and interest, upon a subject of such vast importance.

The measure will pass in some shape or other in the House of Representatives; but, I have no hope whatever that the Senate will consummate it. Should I be disappointed (which I most devoutly wish) in my views in relation to the action of the Senate, the country will, indeed, be justified in rejoicing at such a glorious result. However, I hope for the best. Nothing will be done in the matter until after New Year's day, and then you may look out for thunder—Democratic thunder—which will make every British advocate, from Sir Robert Peel down Mr. Winthrop, tremble at the energy of the American character, and the zeal with which they are determined to maintain their national indepen-ALGERNON SYDNEY dence.

For the Enquirer. COUNTY COURTS .- [No. II.] To the General Assembly of Virginia: In my first number, I stated that it was practi-

cable to frame a scheme which would combine the requisites of correcting the evils complained of, and effecting that object without additional

Before proceeding to develope the plan which I seek to recommend to you, I now proceed to point out the sources from whence the means can be drawn, which it is necessary we should employ in order to command the talent and learning essential for such an office as it is proposed to create, for it is only by annexing to it a sufficient salary that we can make it worthy of the at-

Lancashire at the late election, has made a return in the County and Superior Courts) which I opposite to its palpable interests, and this, singularly enough, has been caused by the English Corn Laws. Several efforts have been made by the people of Ohio to obtain English manufactures in exchange for their corn and other provisions; but then they have sent these down to the seaboard, the uncertainties of the English sliding scale have together with the fees derived from the strict setardous an export, and the commodities have rotted on the quays. The men of Ohio have voted not so much against Free Trade, in the success of annum, making together the sum of four hundred dollars in each county in the State, which can be looked to as a fund already existing to be applied to our purposes. It is believed, that this estimate is rather within, than above the mark, averaging the whole State; but it may be, that in some of the smaller Eastern counties a difficulty would arise, from the fact, that the sources, which in the larger counties would supply these funds, would in these smaller counties be found insufficient .-It is, however, more than probable, that by a proof American states. Though the domestic institutions of foreign states, we are counties with their larger neighbors, the average sum above mentioned would be obtained. These sums combined from three counties would make the sum of twelve hundred dollars per annum, which we would attach as the salary and perqui-sites of the officer to be called the "Presiding Jusmust, in instreasits, lead to the perfect of the salary and perquisition of industry in all its forms. We earnestly hope that our brethren in America will learn this truth from the calm exercise of reason, before it truth from the calm exercise of reason, before it trict." would be composed of three adjoining counties, in which he would be called on to discharge

> Having thus more particularly called your attention to the sources from which the means for accomplishing the object proposed are to be drawn proceed, as briefly as I can, to sketch out the

It is proposed-I. That there shall be in each of the several County Courts of this Commonwealth, as at present constituted, an officer, whose duty it shall be to preside over the said Courts at their quarterly sessions, with an equal voice in the decision of all questions before such Court, and a casting voice in cases of an equal division in the Court, and to be called the "Presiding Justice."

II. That the said officer shall preside in all the quarterly sessions of the County Courts, held in the three counties composing the "division" for which he shall be appointed, as is hereinafter di-

III. That each "division" shall consist of three adjoining counties.

IV. The "Presiding Justice" for each "division" shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council of State, from the names of such persons as shall be recommended by the several County Courts of the three counties composing the "division," in the same manner as Justices are now appointed, and shall hold his of-fice during good behavior.

V. That the monthly terms of each County Court shall have the sole jurisdiction in criminal matters, (to the exclusion of the quarterly sessions,) now entertained by the County Courts, and the "Presiding Justice" shall ex-officio act as Attorney for the Commonwealth in all criminal matters before such monthly terms, as well as in the Superior Courts in the several counties com-

VI. That the "Presiding Justice" shall receive as his salary for the discharge of his duties as "Presiding Justice" in the quarterly sessions, and the Commonwealth's Attorney at the monthly terms and in the Superior Courts, the sums now paid by the respective County and Superior Courts to the Commonwealths' Attorneys now prosecuting in said Courts, and that sum shall not be lessened during the continuance in office of any "Presiding Justice."

VII. The quarterly sessions of the County Courts, shall have the sole original jurisdiction (except in the case hereinafter provided,) in the probat of wills, the appointment, superintendence and control of all Trustees, Guardians, Administrators, Executors, and Committees, the division of property, and the care of the estates and persons of infants; and it shall be their duty, annually at least, to make an order to cause settlements to be made of the accounts of all Trustees, Guardians, Administrators, and Committees; and in case of failure to make such settlements, in every case to enforce a forfeiture of commissions and to inflict a fine not less than S inflict a fine not less than S ----, for con-

tempt in such failure.

VIII. The "Presiding Justice" shall give notice of the time and place in each county, annually or oftener, if so directed by the Quarterly Session, when and where he will attend to settle the accounts of all trustees, guardians, executors, administrators and committees, and shall receive for such settlements, the fees now allowed to comnissioners for such duties in the Superior and County Courts.

Ounty Courts.

IX. If any person shall die, testate, and more than six weeks intervene between the period of amount to about £5,000,000; and we hear of the his death and a meeting of a term of the Quarselling at a loss of 20 to 30 per cent. Taking an cation being made, and due notice given, for the "Presiding Justice" to summon the parties interested before him, in the county where the testator died, and admit or reject such will offered before him for record, subject to an appeal to the Quartorly Sessions.

For the Enquirer. TO THE PUBLIC.

It may be affirmed, that the character of ; community is reflected by the press supported by its patronage; but, as to all general rules there are exceptions, I am happy in believing that the proposition is not true of the patrons of the Richmond Whig. A few weeks ago that paper boldly avowed, that in the event the New York Despectation of the patrons of the Richmond Whig. Become would by a deliberate treach mocratic Electors would, by a deliberate treachery, cast the votes of that State for Mr. Van Buren, "It would seem like a special act of Pro-vidence." About the same time it came out with an earnest recommendation to its patrons to pro-scribe all Democrats, and to give to none of them any manner of employment. It was specially vio-lent too in its denunciations of a certain "Rev. gentleman of this city," who had the patriotism and moral courage to vote for the man of his choice as President of the United States: and from that time to the present, the "Rev. gentleman" has been the theme of its obloquy. All this can do no harm, where it is understood, that the Genii who direct the Richmond Whig are licenced characters-licenced to joke and make sport of the gravest matters. But what will be thought abroad of that people whose favorite press publishes articles like the following for their amusement and edification?

[From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 19.] "To THE PUBLIC .- There will be a lecture on Astronomy delivered at the Thunder Gust Church, on Sabbath evening next, at 74 o'clock by the pastor, Dr. Quixot. This lecture is expected to be very interesting, as Dr. Quixot has a very surprising apparatus, and will be able to point out to his audience the various planets, and Dr. Q. thinks he has discovered the planet which is at this time the residence of Milly McPherson, and this time the residence of Mility McFinerson, and they will have the great satisfaction of knowing where Milly is. It is hoped the public will attend, as there will be no charge made, money not being the object Dr. Q. has in giving up the preaching of the Gospel and lecturing upon various subjects, but hopes thereby to gain notoriety and there a crowd after him? draw a crowd after him.

Dr. Plumer. I have seen him in a terrific breath of broken-winded political jades. I trust, and believe, that all the wiles of Satan to lessen of this imperfect and hasty notice of this christian Dr. Plumer's influence as a preacher of right-eousness will be baffled. He is armed in the whole panoply of the Gospel. His God is the Lord of Hosts. It is therefore no part of my purpose to defend him-but rather to make a serious appeal to Richmond to consider her responsibility in encouraging such a paper as the Richmond Whig. It is a great mistake to suppose the whole responsibility rests on the Editors. The aiders and abettors cannot escape any more than they can avoid the lamentable consequences that must ensue from sustaining a press whose daily avocation is to infuse poison and the bitter wa-ters of strife into the springs of social intercourse and domestic happiness.

I trust the Editors of the Enquirer will not decline to publish this brief article from motives of professional delicacy. The writer has no perso-nal metive, either of ill-will on the one hand, or partiality on the other. He believes it is time that public opinion should be called into action in the high duty of Censorship of the public press. Whenever specifications like those above set forth can be brought against the Enquirer, you shall again hear from CENSOR.

MILITARY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 21st Regi-ment of Militia, held at Gloucester Court House, on Saturday, the 7th December-Col. Robert C. Curtis was called to the Chair, and William B.

Taliaferro appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the Chair to draft a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the Whereupon Col. Joel Hays, Major Samuel D.

Puller, Captains Teazle, Hall and Billups, were appointed, who having retired for a short time, reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, we, the Officers of the 21st Regiment, are fully impressed with the belief, that the

tia System of our State is so radically defective as to be wholly inefficient for the purpose for which it was designed-the State defence; and whereas, we believe that a properly organized Militia is indispensable to the well-being of any State-therefore,
1st. Resolved, That we fully concur in the sug-

gestion of some of the Regiments of the State, that a Convention of Officers be held in the City of Richmond on the third Monday of January next, to consider this important question, and to devise and recommend to the Legislature some plan of organization, that may more properly conduce to the good of the Commonwealth.

2dly. That we believe that the encouragement Opposite of Eagle Hotel Ru for high rents. Monopoly has been defeated on its own chosen grounds, as it would be in the Engwhose ranks its occupant should be taken. In of Artillery, and mounted Companies, would be
Dec. 24—c2aw3m

lish agricultural counties, if farmers dared to give | the several counties, the Commonwealth's At- | of essential service to this and the seaboard counties, it farmers dared to give | the several counties, the colors | the several counties | ties of the State, and that a change in the law, concerning the numbers of Companies of these Corps, would be in every way desirable, and our delegates to the aforesaid Convention are hereby instructed to urge this upon its consideration.

3dly. That, in our opinion, the reinstatement of the office of Brigade Inspector would be inexpe-4thly. That it would be well to vest the power formerly exercised by Brigade Inspectors to employ music, &c., in the commandant of the regiment.

5thly. That we believe the re-establish battalion musters would prove essentially beneficial to the system.

6thly. That the Chairman appoint Delegates to represent us in the aforesaid Convention—whereupon, Col. Hayes, Major Puller, Adjutant

Whereupon, Col. Hayes, Major Puller, Adjutant A. G. Taliaferro, Captains Teagle, Hall, Vaughn, Rilee, Hughes and Billups; Lieutenants W. B. Taliaferro, R. P. Jones, W. T. Jones, Proctor, P. R. Page, Burton, Gwyn, Llewellyn, Williams, B. Rowe, sr., B. Rowe, jr., Hughes and Places ware appointed. Pierce, were appointed. On motion of Capt. Hall, it was Resolved, That we recommend to the Delegates to the Convention to wear their uniforms during

On motion. Resolved, That the Richmond Enquirer and Whig be requested to publish these proceedings. On motion, the meeting adjourned ROBERT C. CURTIS, Chairman. WM. B. TALIAFERRO, Secretary

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 30, 1844. Mr. SOUTHALL (Speaker) resumed the The following engrossed bills were read a third

time and passed: "Amending the act passed January 29, 1844 Amending the act passed January 25, 1847, appropriating a sum of money to the Price's Turnpike and Comberland Gap Road'—and "Amending the charter of the Rappahannock Company"—(The latter bill was passed 77 to 14, Mr. KANE having called the ayes and noes.)
A resolution from the Committee on Courts, &c.,
against the expediency of allowing Sheriffs com-

pensation for furnishing extra Commissioners' books, was agreed to.

Also, a resolution from the Committee on Propositions, &c., against a petition for an alteration of the line dividing Marion county from Taylor

A bill establishing a new county out of parts of the counties of Harrison, Tyler, Ritchie and Lewis, being on its second reading, the new county was, on motion of Mr. STEPHENSON, called "Doddridge." The bill, being amended in other respects at the suggestion of Mr. S., was ordered to an engrossment.

Petitions, &c., were presented and referred: By Mr. BLUE, of sundry citizens of Hamp-shire, that the Banks of the State be authorized to issue one and two dollar notes;

By Mr. FLANARY, of citizens of Lee coun-

ty, for the call of a Convention; By Mr. HAYS, two petitions of citizens of Lewis, for the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; also, of citizens of Wood and Lewis county, for a new county out of parts of

those counties; also, a remonstrance of citizens of Lewis, against the formation of a new county out of parts of Lewis, Harrison, Barbour, and Randolr By Mr. PEERY, a petition of John R. Me-Cluer of Tazewell, for authority to the School Commissioners of said county to pay him a sum of money for teaching poor children By Mr. KIDWELL, of sundry citizens of

Preston, Taylor and Barbour counties, for a new county out of parts of said counties; also, of Aaron Barker, P. Fogle and John Rogers, that the money contracted to be paid the contractors on the Fishing Creek and Brandonville Road by the Directors may be paid said contractors: By Mr. PENDLETON, of citizens of Berkecounty, for authority to the Banks to issue one

and two dollar notes: By Mr. DANIEL of Richmond City, a memorial of the Richmond Fire Association, for an increase of their capital stock;

By Mr. WITCHER, documents in relation

the Bath contested election; By Mr. PARRIOTT, a remonstrance of citizens of Maishall county, against the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; By Mr. FOX, petition of Cavalry of 53d Regiment to be furnished with arms;
By Mr. BROWN, of J. Timberlake, for the

incorporation of the Shadwell Cotton Factory in By Mr. HAMILTON of Preston, of sundry

citizens of Preston, for the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; By Mr. WHITE, documents relative to a separate election at Fairfield, in Rockbridge; By Mr. GOODSON, petition of sundry citiof a McAdamized road from the James River to

the Tennessee line.
On motion of Mr. STEPHENSON,

MARRIED, At City Point, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, by the Reverend E. D. Sanders, Mr. DANIEL EPPES, to Miss MARY E. DUNN. Married at Mole Hill in Cumberland county

on Tuesday, the 24th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Gary, Mr. WM. D. Chopron, of Richmond, to Miss Mary S., daughter of Mrs. Mary Jones, of said county. Married, on the same evening, by the same, at Rose Cottage, Mr. RICHARD HENRY ROBERTS, to

Miss Jane Frances, daughter of Archibald Me-Laurine, Esq., of Cumberland county. City papers will please copy. OBITUARY.

Died, on the night of the 26th inst, at Mansfield, near this city, Mrs. Ann W. Chamberstayne, the wife of Wm. B. Chamberlayne, Esq., in the 57th year of her age, after an illness of more than two weeks, which she bore with that meeknes and submission which had characterized her the standard invalidation. long and pious life—a life which had been chequered by scenes and trials well calculated to test the purest virtue and most exalted worth, and to all which she had been found fully equal. A devoted follower of the teachings of our blessed Saviour, Mrs. Chamberlayne had in early life con-nected herself with the Episcopal Church, of which, to her death, she was a respected and ho-nored member. Of her deep and well-comider-ed belief in the doctrines of Christianity, she gave to the pastor of her Church, on the occasion of the administration of the sacrament to her, on the lastday of her existence, the highest evidence.— While her friends and family anxiously hoped for her recovery, she never indulged from the com-mencement of her illness, the least expectation of her restoration to health, and but a few hours before her death declared firmly and calmly her entire preparation for that awful event.

Mrs. Chamberlayne was gifted by nature and education with rare endowments. Unostentatious, draw a crowd after him."

mother, mistress, friend or neighbor, lew equalled it must not be supposed that I am defending and none surpassed her. To her, the discharge of all the claims of these interesting relations was natural and casy. She was to the motherless even more than a mother. Let the suffering and bowed-down husband, the weeping children and the disconsolate adopted orphan, speak to the truth

RICHMOND ACADEMY.—The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Thursday, 2d January, Students then entering, will be charged in proportion for the remainder of the term. WM. BURKE. Dec. 31-2t Principal.

BIGGER'S PRIZE OFFICE—Drawing of the Pokomoke River Lottery, Class No. 35 74 24 2 67 30 54 5 60 31 37 32

Ticket, Nos. 2 30 35, a small prize of \$500, sold and paid by BIGGER. Drawing of the Grand Consolidated Lottery,

43 25 24 78 38 37 4 7 48 71 3 20 8.

T. B. BIGGER, Manager's Office. Dec. 31 WINTER GOODS AT COST.

DUNSPAUGH & CO. have still on hand a good assortment of Winter Goods, which they offer now at cost. As the season is con-siderably advanced, and our stock quite large, we offer the above named stock at cost. spectfully ask the attention of purchasers. No. 84, West Main Street.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The subscriber, after an experience of many years in the sales of Tobacco at Shockoe Warehouse, offers his services to the Planters and Dealers in Tobacco in Virginia and North Carolina, to sell To-bacco, Wheat and Flour on commission. All produce entrusted to him shall have his strictest attention. Office-in front of Shockoe Ware-house. JNO. M. SHEPPARD, JR.

Richmond, Dec. 24, 1844.-c2m NEW TIN, SHEET IRON AND STOVE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber having commenced the Tin.
Sheet Iron, and Stove business, is prepared to receive orders for any work in his line. Fa-

milies will always find a good assortment of house-keeping articles at his store.

Merchants from the country are informed that his assortment will be extensive and every way worthy of their attention.

Roofing, Spouting and all other kinds of job

work, done at short notice, and in the best man-Brown's celebrated Patent Counter, Balance 128 West Main st.

Opposite of Eagle Hotel Ruins.

NATIONAL PALACE,
MEXICO, Nov. 11, 1844.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Rela-

from punishment for himself. What the course of the prosecuting attorney will be, of course is not known; but it is to be hoped, that Boughton, at least, will suffer for the crimes he has himself committed, as well as for those that he has persua-To His Excellency, M. C. Rejon, Minister of Foreign Relations and Gov't, &c.

TRANSLATION. No. 9.—Mr. Rejon to Mr. Shannon.
NATIONAL PALACE,
MEXICO. NOV. 11, 1844.